

Fair and warmer today and tomorrow; light variable winds.

The Washington Times.

A COMPLETE AND ACCURATE
RECORD OF THE NEWS
AT HOME AND ABROAD.

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LONDON'S WEEK OF FESTIVITY BEGUN

King Returns to Buckingham Palace and Gives State Dinner.

WHOLE CITY MAKES HOLIDAY

Crowds Throng the Streets to View the Illuminations.

CHEERS FOR HIS MAJESTY

Sovereign Looks Pale and Sad, But His Presence Relieves Apprehensions—Foreign Representatives Furnish Amusement—Old Enemies Meet.

LONDON, June 23.—The city is already completely on its feet. The day was a perfect one, the first for many weeks. This brought all London, together with thousands of visitors, into the streets, which tonight in many places are impassable. The behavior of the multitude was in pleasant contrast to the recent public demonstrations. The only object in view was sightseeing, and perfect order prevailed. There was some singing of patriotic songs, cheering, and bonfire-making, but there was no rushing or other horse play.

The scenes, especially along the routes of the processions, were well worth attention. Many of the illuminations were in full blaze, and the effect was sufficient to guarantee that London on Thursday and Friday nights will be a spectacle of blinding splendor, such as the eyes of man never beheld.

An Important Safeguard.

Tonight's premature fetes made a really important safeguard against the dangers which many persons are dreading in connection with the assembling of vast multitudes on Thursday and Friday. Many in tonight's throng were undoubtedly taking a preliminary view in order to avoid a worse crush later, while those who started out with the grave intention of celebrating the whole week will be too exhausted before coronation day to join the demonstration then.

Now that the magnitude of the event has begun to impress itself on the general public, the feeling of nervousness and apprehension, such as preceded the last jubilee, is spreading. Tonight's crowds far surpassed those of the jubilee, except on jubilee day itself; but, considering the limits of human endurance, this is a good indication that coronation day will pass without disaster from this cause.

Week's Washing at Cecil.

The foreign potentates who are now assembled in great numbers at the guests of the King furnish much interest to the public. Some of their little peculiarities are already the talk of the town. The special embassy of one of the great Oriental powers has apartments at the Hotel Cecil, including a large salon facing the central court. Last evening the room was brilliantly lighted, and in full view of the crowds outside the members of the suite were observed stretching several lines from side to side and calmly performing the week's washing, hanging the clothes up to dry in the improvised laundry.

Vastness of Multitudes.

LONDON, June 24.—The newspapers publish full accounts of the vastness of the multitudes in the streets last night. The "Daily Mail" says they transcended anything the city has ever witnessed, and it awaits with a sense of wonderment to see what the next few days will develop.

The suburbs were also crowded with people. The sole object of the crowds seemed to be to walk the streets and gaze about them. The conventions of society were flung aside, and among the conveyances traversing the second day's longer route were splendid aristocratic equipages, which moved slowly through the packed streets of South London.

Their occupants were as fully interested in the display there as were the carloads of poor families who drove through the squares and avenues around the West End palaces.

OLD-TIME ENEMIES DINE WITH THE KING

Emperor Menelik's Representative and Italian Duke of Aosta at Buckingham Palace.

LONDON, June 24.—The "Court Circular" gives a list of fifty guests who attended the dinner given last night by the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace. It includes all the representatives of monarchical governments at the coronation, except those of China and Turkey.

Emperor Menelik's Ethiopian representative, Ras Makonnen, thus dined in the same friendly gathering with Italy's representative, the Duke of Aosta, which recalls the Italian defeat by the Abyssinians a few years ago.

Among the others present were natives of Korea, Persia, Egypt, and Zanzibar. The Russian and German princes sat with the English royal family. After dinner the suites of all the guests were presented to the King.

SNOW FALLS IN ALTOONA.

Curious June Weather Experienced in Central Pennsylvania.

ALTOONA, June 23.—The mountain regions of central Pennsylvania have been treated this spring to an assortment of weather the like of which is not on record. There have been days of such extreme heat and humidity that people have been prostrated on the street. Then would come a frost and a snowstorm with the thermometer down to the freezing point, but the weather of this 23d day of June is the most remarkable of all.

With the sun shining brightly the mercury has lingered around fifty all day, and tonight it is below that. During the forenoon a cold rain fell, and in the twinkling of an eye it turned to snow.

Reports from the mountains indicate that snow has fallen nearly all day.

PAID BRIBE OF \$100 TO A CITY SOLICITOR

Wilmington, Del., Official Thereupon Has Men Arrested Who Wanted to Run Policy Game.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 23.—City Solicitor Reinhardt had two men arrested for attempting to bribe him to permit policy playing in this city.

One hundred dollars was paid the solicitor in his office, and then the men were arrested.

FIND ERRORS IN MITCHELL'S REPLY

Big Operators Silent, But Little Ones Are Critical.

THE MAIN POINTS OMITTED

Salient Features Not Touched Upon, the Owners Say—Weighing of Coal at the Mines Done by Agreement—Not a True Ton.

WILKESBARE, Pa., June 23.—Until

Presidents Baer, Thomas, and Oliphant have said their say relative to the statement of President Mitchell, the operators here do not care to talk about it. They consider that the three presidents have the privilege of the free expression, inasmuch as the statement is indirectly a reply to the letters they sent Mr. Mitchell in answer to his demands, and also directly refers to Mr. Baer.

No Reference to Recognition.

They do say, however, that they are surprised at the absence of reference to the main point of the union's ambition, and to the chief objection of the operators' recognition of the union. They also refer to the paragraph in which Mr. Mitchell boasts of the good order prevailing throughout the region since the strike and point to the burning of the fence at the Holbeck colliery, the trampling at the Stanton colliery, the ambush at Duryea, the shooting of a guard at Oliphant, the shooting into a non-union man's house at Pottsville, the burning of a similar house here, the dynamiting at Hazleton, Saturday's riot at Shamokin, and numerous instances of less serious attacks.

Speaking of one feature of the statement they say:

"Mr. Mitchell's statement of the difference between the miners' and the consumers' tons is misleading. He says the consumers pay for a ton of 2,240 pounds, while the miners have to mine from 2,740 to 3,190 pounds to a ton. This is misleading, because it implies that coal is weighed in the entire anthracite region, whereas it is only weighed in a part of the mines in the Lackawanna section, which represent some 12½ per cent of the output."

Weighed by Agreement.

"In these mines coal is weighed, by agreement between the operator and the miner, and varies according to conditions of the veins, some being more easily worked than others, and some being cleaner coal than others. The compensation is so based as to give the miner a fair day's wages for a fair day's work, and the ton—so called, which has never been a ton proper—varies from 2,500 to 3,000 pounds."

"In most of the districts the miner is paid by the size and size of the car is regulated by the size and condition of the vein and the ease with which it can be worked. A contract is made between the miner and the operator based on the size of the car."

"In the Shamokin region a different system prevails, and the miner is paid by the cubic yard of coal, the price being fixed according to the condition of the vein. There can therefore be no controversy about the number of pounds in a ton, so called for want of better term, and it is therefore only a manufactured grievance."

Washeries at Work.

Today the work at the eleven washeries throughout this and the Lackawanna districts continued, no effort being made by the strikers to stop them. It was ascertained, however, how many of the washeries are owned by the men, and the good of the washeries' National Union, James Clark, who is now in this city, will be asked to take action in the matter and endeavor to have the strikers refuse to haul non-union coal.

PATRICK OBJECTS TO RICE WILL EXECUTORS

Files Formal Protest to the Granting of Letters to Men Named in the 1896 Document.

NEW YORK, June 23.—Albert T. Patrick, who is under conviction for the murder of William Marsh Rice, has filed objections to the granting of letters testamentary to Executors James A. Baker, Jr., John D. Bartine, and William M. Rice, Jr., appointed by the will of 1896, which was admitted to probate by Surrogate Fitzgerald.

Patrick is also appealing from the decision of Surrogate Fitzgerald, which denied probate to the so-called Patrick will of 1900. Patrick's efforts are directed against a removal of \$3,651,000 in securities from this State to Texas pending his appeal.

Counsel for the executors obtained an order requiring cause to be shown why Patrick's objection should not be thrown out, because he is not a party interested in the will which has been probated.

ASKED TO BE RELIEVED.

Captain Merry at Honolulu Troubled With His Eyes.

HONOLULU, June 17, via San Francisco, June 23.—Captain John F. Merry is having so much trouble with his eyes that he has asked to be relieved of the command of the naval station at Honolulu.

He is on the retired list, but remained in command here at the request of the department until some naval matters under way have been completed.

BUYING CAPE BRETON COAL.

N. Y., N. H. & H. Forced to Pay Well for Anthracite.

NEW YORK, June 23.—In consequence of the anthracite coal strike the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad has been obliged to get coal from Cape Breton, N. S. A consignment of 3,000 tons from that quarter was received last week.

In certain parts of Massachusetts and Connecticut the railroads are imperatively forbidden to use soft coal, consequently the New Haven road has been compelled to pay an uncommonly high price for anthracite.

MINERS' FUNDS PLENTY.

More Than \$1,000,000 Available When Money Is Called For.

POTTSVILLE, June 23.—President John Falley, of district No. 9, which embraces four counties, stated here tonight that there is available more than \$1,000,000 as benefit funds for the miners when the need should be, although to date no assistance has been asked.

One district alone, he says, has in its treasury over \$200,000. The mine workers have been proffered assistance by outside labor unions. One Boston boy sent on 23 cents, his savings, to help the cause of the strike.

President Falley says that the mine workers are prepared to hold out for months to come, and will surely win.

ALLEGED BRIBE MONEY WAVED BEFORE COUNCIL

Cleveland Official Says He Received \$2,000.

Dr. F. W. Daykin, Who, It Is Charged, Performed Transaction, Placed Under Arrest at Midnight.

CLEVELAND, June 23.—At the city council meeting tonight a most sensational event took place during the discussion of the proposed franchise to the East Ohio Gas Company, a subsidiary company to the Standard Oil Company, to pipe natural gas to Cleveland from West Virginia.

Councilman Kohl declared the gas companies were using money to defeat the ordinance, and to prove his assertion waved \$2,000 in bills, claiming that the money had been paid him to vote for an amendment that would kill the ordinance. He said he was to get \$3,000 more after he voted.

"I've got that money," he shouted another councilman.

"When I got the money I hurried to Mayor Johnson," responded Kohl. "Yes, we've got the proof," interrupted Mayor Johnson. The mayor said that Dr. F. W. Daykin, a well-known citizen, gave Kohl the money. At the same moment Dr. Daykin hurriedly left the council chamber.

When the uproar subsided a resolution was passed for an immediate investigation. The council then granted the franchise by a vote of fifteen to six. The fierce fight over the ordinance had lasted several weeks, and had greatly excited the public. The city administration worked for its passage from the start.

At midnight Dr. F. W. Daykin, whom Mayor Johnson and Kohl saw gave the bribe, was arrested on the charge of bribery.

CLERK FALLS FROM CAR.

NEW YORK, June 23.—Frank N. Kirksey, a clerk in the War Department and a guest at the Grand Union Hotel, tried to board a moving car at Third Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street tonight.

He missed his footing and fell against an elevated road column and cut his head.

JANE TOPPAN SENT TO ASYLUM FOR LIFE

"Not Guilty by Reason of Insanity" the Verdict.

Fourteen People Said to Have Died Suddenly While Under Her Care—Admitted Poisonings.

BARNSTABLE, Mass., June 23.—"Not guilty by reason of insanity" was the verdict rendered by the jury which today heard the evidence against Miss Jane Toppan, the professional nurse accused of the murder of Mrs. Mary D. Gibbs, of Cataumet, by administering poisonous drugs last August.

The verdict was brought in after a brief consideration of the testimony, and Judge Bradley ordered that Miss Toppan be committed to the Taunton Insane Asylum for the remainder of her life.

Miss Toppan is said to have made a confession to Dr. Stedman, in which she admitted having administered morphine and atropine to Mrs. Gibbs, to her sister, Mrs. Harry Gordon, of Chicago, and to Mr. and Mrs. Davis, their parents. It is stated here that in addition to having made these admissions, Miss Toppan told the doctor that she had poisoned three others of her patients.

Altogether, fourteen people who were under her care died quite suddenly as did the four people occupying the Davis cottage last summer, and Miss Toppan is said to have admitted that she tried to burn an aged patient alive. Fires were numerous at the Davis cottage while there was so much sickness, and they were all of mysterious origin.

GREENE AND GAYNOR WILL BE BROUGHT BACK

Confidence is expressed at the Department of Justice that Messrs. Greene and Gaynor, who are wanted in this country on charges of fraud in connection with the Savannah harbor contracts, which led to the conviction of Capt. O. B. Carter, will ultimately be surrendered to the United States officials under the terms of the existing treaty with Canada.

They are now in jail at Quebec, and are making a determined legal fight to avoid the provisions of the extradition treaty.

FILIPINOS' MESSAGE TO MRS. MCKINLEY

Senor Buencamino Visits Late President's Widow.

Makes Address to Her at Canton, Conveying the Sympathy of the Federal Party of Manila.

CANTON, Ohio, June 23.—Senor Buencamino, once a member of Aguinaldo's cabinet, now an active member of the Federal party that is working in harmony with the United States for the regeneration of the Philippines, came here this afternoon to discharge a special commission for that party.

His commission was the delivery of the memorial of sympathy to Mrs. McKinley, which had been drawn by the party at the time of the assassination of the late President, and cabled through the War Department. He was accompanied by Frank L. Joannat, of the War Department at Washington, in the capacity of interpreter, and through him addressed Mrs. McKinley as follows:

"When the unfortunate event took place which was the cause of your bereavement, the great Federal party of the Philippines sent a telegram of sympathy through the Secretary of War on the great loss you and the world had sustained."

Sympathy Ratified.

"Now, the same party has especially commissioned me to make you a personal visit for the purpose of ratifying that act of sympathy because of your husband, the President of the United States, Mr. William McKinley, re-elected to the will of the majority of the people of the United States, was during his lifetime, the protector of the Philippines."

"Madam, I am very much gratified at being offered an opportunity to ratify that message of sympathy and give you my hearty and sincere thanks for the honor you bestow upon me in receiving it."

"Design to accept, madam, the love of six million Filipino Christians expressed in this message, which I am permitted to place in your hands."

General Buencamino was deeply impressed with Mrs. McKinley, and the manner in which she received him. "Were I a painter," he said, through his interpreter, "I would want her as a model for the Mater Dolorosa."

His feelings were so deeply touched by her manner during his call that tears streamed down his cheeks. He again broke into tears at the cemetery when he was permitted to enter the vault containing the remains of the late President.

He came as the guest of Judge Day, Secretary of State during the Spanish-American war, visited the cemetery with him, as well as the site of the proposed McKinley monument, took dinner at the Day residence, and remained there until he started for Washington on the train.

He talked freely of his mission to the United States. He came to Canton for the sole purpose, he said, of delivering the memorial to Mrs. McKinley, but he hopes while in this country to promote the colonization of the Philippine Islands. He expects to remain in Washington until after the vote on the Philippine bill, when he will go to New York in the interest of colonization.

MR. M'CORMICK SOON TO PRESENT CREDENTIALS

"London Times" Correspondent at Vienna Eulogizes Conduct of American Ambassador.

LONDON, June 24.—A dispatch to the "Times" from Vienna says that Mr. Robert S. McCormick, the American representative there, will present his credentials as ambassador of the United States when Emperor Joseph returns from the funeral of the King of Saxony at Dresden.

The correspondent eulogizes Mr. McCormick. He says that during his fourteen months in Vienna he has won the good opinion of both natives and foreigners.

TWO CONVENTIONS NAME MR. SHALLENBERGER

OXFORD, Neb., June 23.—Democrats and Populists of the Fifth Congressional district in separate conventions today unanimously renominated Representative A. C. Shallenberger.

Aston C. Shallenberger, Democrat, was elected to the Fifty-seventh Congress, receiving 17,688 votes to 17,279 for his Republican opponent.

RATHBONE IS BITTER AGAINST GENERAL WOOD

Declares Code Was Violated to Make Out Case Against Him and That He Was Deprived of Fair Trial.

Estes G. Rathbone, former director general of posts in Cuba, landed in New York yesterday from the Ward line Niagara from Havana, after being pardoned under amnesty act in Cuba. Mr. Rathbone had been sentenced to ten years in prison on four charges—negligence, which permitted his subordinates to cheat the Government; failure to turn in a voucher for \$1,000; juggling with per diem allowances from the Postmaster General; and extravagance.

Bitter Against Wood.

He is bitter against General Wood, and in an interview said:

"Evidence which is in my possession, shows that Cuba's penal code was violated in the efforts to make a case against me. I am fully aware of the gravity of these accusations. If the Government's representatives feel aggrieved, I invite them, in Cuba or in the United States, to institute proceedings against me, and I will undertake to prove my assertions by record evidence."

"President Roosevelt directed that General Wood be ordered to publish officially an amendment to the old Spanish law, allowing the supreme court to take additional testimony in reviewing my case."

"Three hours after General Wood received the order, on May 17, I petitioned the supreme court for the detention of Burton, Slocum, Patterson, and Folas, of General Wood's staff, and of Wilmet, Bristow, Gregory, Hamilton, and Fossas, of the department of posts, who were vital witnesses."

Recent Expense Items.

"I also petitioned that the auditor's and the post's records be detained. Besides directly bearing upon my case, the auditor's records contain items such as \$42.50 a day and expenses for single witnesses in recent postal trials and extending through twenty days."

"These records also show military bills paid from Cuban money identical with mine and for which I was indicted. The bills referred to included two coachmen, while I had only one coachman."

"Had General Wood obeyed promptly the President's orders the supreme court would have had two days to consider the petition. Those responsible for this outrage should not be permitted to slide out from under responsibility for the acts which deprived me of a fair trial."

"I was not responsible for Neely's acts. I cannot say absolutely that Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow tried to make a case against me because of his animosity to Perry Heath."

"I know there was some trouble between them. I was Heath's friend and had been appointed through his influence."

"I shall try to obtain a trial in this country. It is improbable that I shall succeed. If I fail to secure one I shall ask for a Congressional inquiry to be held as soon as possible. My treatment in Cuba was not fair; a Congressional inquiry will put everything in the true light."

THREE KILLED IN CAVE-IN.

Fatal Accident on Thousand-Yard Range at Sea Girt.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., June 23.—A cave-in at the 1,000-yard rifle range pit at the New Jersey State camp at Sea Girt this afternoon caused the death of three men. They were John Marsh, hence Hale, and Jacob Shibley, of Manasquan.

The men were employed in digging out the pit preparatory to the beginning of rifle practice, when the brick embankment, loosened by the recent rains, toppled over upon them.

Range Superintendent George Height, with a force of men, worked several hours before the bodies were dug out. All the victims were married, and had families.

HARMONY DINNER AS MR. BRYAN SEES IT.

Man Waited Long for Sentence, Later Ended His Life.

NEWARK, N. J., June 23.—R. G. Adolph Wolf, who was indicted for swindling his employers, the Seidenbach Leather Company, out of \$11,500 in their hide account, committed suicide this afternoon at his home, 65 Merchant Street, Newark, by taking prussic acid.

Wolf, who was a widower, sixty-one years old, had been a superintendent for the leather company for fifteen years. A few weeks ago an examination of his accounts showed that he had doubled up hide bills for some years. When arrested after indictment on three counts, he pleaded guilty, but retracted his plea on advice of counsel, and was admitted to bail. Again he pleaded guilty a few days ago, and his sentence was set down for today.

Wolf was in court until the noon recess, and his case was not called. He then went home and told his daughter that he would rather die than go back to court. During the afternoon his case was called and his bondsmen went to his home to find him. The daughter made a search and found Wolf dead.

OFFICIALS MAKE LIGHT OF CHARGES

Gen. Wood Passes Rathbone Statement Without Comment.

MADE REPEATED DENIALS

Former Cuban Governor Leaves for Williams College, Where He Is to Receive the Degree of Doctor of Laws.

Gen. Leonard Wood left the White House last night for Williamstown, Mass., where tomorrow at the commencement day exercises of Williams College he will be given the honorary degree of doctor of laws.

Regarding the statements made to New York yesterday by Estes G. Rathbone, former director general of posts in Cuba, General Wood did not regard it worth while to comment at any great length. He denied the statements when they were first made by Rathbone and declared last night that there was nothing more to be said in consequence of the latter's interview on the same subject.

Officials who are fully acquainted with the conduct of affairs in the island during the whole of the American occupation say they fail to find in Rathbone's renewed charges anything more than the usual resentment on the part of a man convicted by duly constituted courts against the highest officials in charge of the government machinery at the time of trial.

Claims Unfair Trial.

When Rathbone was released on bail, some time ago, he contended, as the basis of his appeal, that he had not secured a fair trial, and that the influence of General Wood had been exerted against him. These charges were immediately denied by General Wood, and on Rathbone's reiteration of these charges, on reaching the United States yesterday, the denial was repeated.

The facts in the case, as learned from official sources, show that Rathbone's lawyer was Senor Lanuza, an accomplished practitioner, who speaks both Spanish and English, and who is thoroughly versed in legal procedure. He had previously occupied the post of secretary of justice, and during his incumbency of that high position had put into office four of the judges who subsequently tried Rathbone. Under these circumstances, with able counsel to plead for him, and that same attorney's former associates to pass upon his case, no doubt was entertained that Rathbone had at least a fair chance between acquittal and conviction, or more probably an unusually favorable hearing, and that therefore the verdict must have been rendered solely on the evidence adduced at the trial.

Surprise was expressed that Rathbone should attempt to call General Wood to account on the ground that the supreme court of the island did not act promptly upon a petition made to that tribunal for the detention of army officers and postal department officials. These persons decried as witnesses are all in Washington now, it is said, or are within easy communication, so that if Rathbone wishes their testimony to reopen his case he can easily get it. General Wood's attorneys, officials here claim, always tried for delay, so as to carry his appeal over, beyond the expiration of the American occupation. It was known in Cuba for a long time that the officials of this Government were soon to withdraw, and if there was any delay in his case, they say, it was through the wishes of his counsel and not by any desire of General Wood.

An important and very material point to which attention was called yesterday was that Rathbone, in making this statement, had passed over the fact that the power of the judges whom he petitioned was not to order a further inquiry into the truth or falsity of the accusations made against him. They had no prerogatives of that sort, it is said. Their duty was only to inquire concerning two points—the legality of the procedure and the propriety of the verdict. From their failure to take adverse action there was evidently no doubt in their minds, it is held, that Rathbone had secured a fair trial and that his sentence was lawful and just.

Cleveland the Candidate.

"If we are to have reorganization Cleveland himself should accept the Presidential nomination. It would be due him; his reinstatement would be poetic justice to him, and retribution to those whose Democratic conscience revolted against his undemocratic conduct. Of course he would get no Democratic votes, but being closer to plutocracy than any Republican likely to be nominated, he might divide the enemy, and even Democrats would have what little consolation would come from receiving their disappointment in advance."

"A merchant, about to fail, invited his creditors to a dinner, and after stating his condition, secured a year's extension from all present. One of the number, a relative, waited until after the others had retired, and then accosted the debtor: 'Of course, I promised with the rest to extend the time, but you are going to make me a preferred creditor, are you not?'

"'Yes,' replied the debtor, 'I'll tell you now that you are not going to get anything; the rest won't find it out for a year.'

A Useful Speech.

"Mr. Cleveland's nomination would have this advantage over the nomination or any other reorganizer—he would make the Democrats preferred creditors and tell them they would not be benefited by

Sarcastic Comment on the Tilden Club's Recent Affair.

ONLY SCORN FOR MR. CLEVELAND

Ex-President Charged With Betraying Principles of His Party.

AN AGENT OF PLUTOCRACY

Fight on, Editor of the "Commoner" Asserts, Between True Democracy and Money Power—Mr. Hill Receives Passing Notice, But That Is All.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 23.—Mr. Bryan indulges in sarcastic comment on the harmony meeting in New York, and in a "Commoner" editorial says:

"The banquet given on the evening of June 19 by the Tilden Club of New York city was advertised as a 'harmony meeting,' but it turned out to be what might have been expected of such a gathering—an ovation to the chief guest, former Democrat Grover Cleveland. There can be no such thing as harmony between men like him and those who believe in Democratic principles, and he is frank enough to say so."

"He spent no time looking up 'middle ground' upon which to gather discordant elements. He boldly called on the members of the party to abandon their convictions and accept the construction which he places upon Democratic principles. He even taunted the party with being a sort of prodigal son, and invited it to give up its diet of husks and return to its father's house."

Retirement From Activity.

"He spoke of his 'retirement from political activity' and not only boasted of his course, but put his brand upon those who sat at meal with him. Having asserted that his Democratic faith compelled him to leave the party (or re-joined in his best interests), he described the banquet as sharing in that faith."

"He is not on a definite, but he insists that party success can only be secured by an open and avowed return to his ideas. Harmony is to be secured not by the suppression of differences, but by the elimination of those who differ from him."

"Mr. Cleveland's speech sustains the 'Commoner' editor, a contention that the reorganizers do not want harmony, but control, and their control means the abandonment of the party position and a return to the policies and practices of Mr. Cleveland's second administration. He secured his nomination in 1892 by a secret bargain with financiers; his committee collected money from capitalists and spent the largest campaign fund the party ever had; he filled the Cabinet with corporation agents and placed railroad attorneys on the United States bench to look after the interests of their former clients."

Treasury and Trusts.

"He turned the Treasury over to a Wall Street syndicate, and the financial member of his official family went from Washington to become the private attorney of the man who forced (?) the Treasury Department to sell him Government bonds at 105, and then resold them at 117. He tried to secure the adoption of the income tax provision, refused to sign the only tariff reform measure passed since the war, and while thundering against the trusts in his messages, did even less than Knox has done to interfere